

*CHONDROPOMA WILCOXI* n. sp.

The shell is perforate, ovate-twisted, truncate, 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  whorls remaining. Pale fleshy buff, indistinctly marked with spiral series of small brown dots. On the last whorl there are 6 such rows, three more distinct; on preceding whorls there are four rows of dots; the suture has a narrow whitish margin below. Sculpture of many subequal spiral threads intersected at right angles with narrower, slightly weaker, axial laminae, producing an evenly latticed surface; on the last whorl there are about 40 spirals. The whorls are rather strongly convex; last whorl ascending slightly to the aperture. The aperture is vertical, ovate, somewhat acuminate above, brown inside. The peristome is white; it expands a trifle, and is somewhat thickened on the face, which is narrow and convex. At the upper angle it is a very little dilated.

Length 19, diam. 11, length of aperture  $8\frac{1}{4}$  mm.

Rosario, east shore of Ensenado Cochinas, in forest. Henderson and Simpson.

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**STRANGE NAMES FOR OLD ACQUAINTANCES**

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BY C. HEDLEY AND H. A. PILSBRY.

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It is pleasant to find that there was a time when the editor was not regarded as the natural enemy of his contributor. Thus when Dr. Johann Hermann, aforetime Professor at Strassburg, presents an essay on conchology to his friend the editor of "*Der Naturforscher*" he greets him cordially and at the conclusion takes affectionate leave.

Did this quaint old essay not disturb our nomenclature, we should not need to disturb the dust which for nearly a century and a half has gathered on this venerable periodical. But the names which Hermann gave have escaped the attention of most modern writers, yet they are presented regularly and precede several now in use. Like Marryat, the novelist, our author made but a single contribution to molluscan literature. In the professor we find a careful worker: not only did he fulfill the modern requirements of nomenclature, but he embellished his paper by a colored engraving illustrating five species.

Two species of *Spondylus* are contrasted and are named respectively *S. mediterraneus* and *S. americanus* (Der Naturforscher XVI, 1781, p. 51). The former is evidently *S. gæderopus* Linné. The latter must be the common spiny species of the West Indies commonly known as *S. americanus* Lamarck, for which Doctor Dall (Trans. Wagn. Inst. III, part iv, 1898, p. 759), after a consideration of the extensive synonymy, adopts the name *S. echinatus* Martyn, 1784, which apparently should now give place to *S. americanus* Hermann, 1781.

#### TURBO CANALICULATUS, Hermann.

Der Naturforscher, XVI, 1781, p. 52, Pl. ii., fig. 1.

This species is clearly the ordinary large *Turbo* of the West Indies, usually known as *T. spenglerianus* Gmelin. The latter author, though he cited Hermann's work (Syst. Nat., xiii, 1790 p. 3571), made the double error of using his name in another sense and of bestowing a subsequent name upon Hermann's species. Both the species termed *Turbo canaliculatus* by Gmelin and Kiener respectively, are Oriental.

#### NERITA CANCELLATA, Hermann.

Der Naturforscher, xvi, 1781, p. 56, pl. ii, fig. 8. 9.

Here again Gmelin has misunderstood the work of Hermann. After quoting (p. 3670) the above reference, he adds from Chemnitz accounts of two distinct shells, the one *Natica sulcata* Born, a West Indian *Natica*, the other *Vanikoro cancellata*, Lamarck. In his turn Lamarck was thus led to confound these species, a confusion which was unraveled by Deshayes, (An. s. vert. [2] viii, 1838, p. 644). Hermann's illustration well represents *Nerita sulcata*, Born (Index Mus. Caes. Vind., 1778, p. 416, Pl. 17, fig. 5, 6), which is maintained by three years' priority.

#### BUCCINUM SOLUTUM Hermann.

Der Naturforscher, XVI, 1781, p. 53, Pl. ii, fig. 3, 4.

Dr. W. H. Dall kindly gave us the benefit of his wide knowledge of this boreal group. Hermann's figure appears to him to represent a short form of *Chrysodomus heros* Gray (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1850, p. 14, Pl. VII) a species erroneously united by Kobelt, Conch. Cab. Fusus, 1881, p. 61, to *Neptunea fornicata* Gray non Gmelin. Hermann's name should therefore be maintained.

## BUCCINUM STROMBOIDES Hermann.

Der Naturforscher, XVI, 1781, p. 54, Pl. ii, figs. 5, 6.

This has been recognized as a fossil from the Paris basin and was used by Mörch (Journ. de Conch. VIII, 1858, p. 43) as the type of the genus *Cryptochorda*.

## MUREX DESPECTUS Linné.

Hermann, Der Naturforscher, XVI, 1781, p. 54, Pl. ii, fig. 7.

Here Hermann professes to figure a sinistral *Chrysodomus despectus* but Dr. Dall points out to us that the illustration better suits a sinistral *C. antiquus*.

## A NEW SPECIES OF ANCULOSA.

BY A. A. HINKLEY.

ANCULOSA MINOR, n. sp. Pl. 1, figs. 7, 8.

Shell small, depressed, thick, light olive in color, whorls five, those of the spire flat; periphery angulate or carinate; lines of growth fine and cut by fine revolving impressed lines, giving the surface of the shell a reticulate appearance under the microscope; peristome straight and thin; aperture ovate, columellar callus thick, wide, dark colored or white, extended across the parietal wall; umbilical region indented. Three specimens measured length 33, diam. 27, length, 30, diam. 24, and length 30, diam. 25 hundredths of an inch.

Habitat—near Florence, Alabama, in the Tennessee river, near the south bank, in a shaded situation where there was but little current and a good many leaves in the water and on the bed of the stream. A. A. H. Nov. 10, 1904. Cotypes in coll. Hinkley and A. N. S. Phila. (No. 105866).

This little species has been referred to *Anculosa carinata*, but I am sure they are distinct; compared with that species they are smaller, thicker, spire not as elevated, aperture more regular oval and the columellar callus thicker. From *A. costata* it differs in being more elevated, thicker, whorls flat and suture linear, aperture smaller.

The young of this species is very much like the young of *A. crassa* Haldeman, but are more elevated, have no bands and the impressed lines are more strongly marked; nor does *crassa* have the second carina. The young are quite close to those of *A. praerosa* and *tintinnabulum* (see the Nautilus vol. 21, page 110, plate 10, figures